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ting.

Obtuary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of maringes and deaths, and notices of a religious charge obspectfully solicited, and will be insert.

"THE FIGHTING ALSTONS."

A Carolina Family Whose Members Must All Die With Their Boots On-Strange and Violent Deaths of the Alston-

The killing of Robert A. Alslon in this city on last Tuesday revives the memory of the most famous family probably of the old-time chivalry days—the fighting Alstons of Carolina. The history of this audacious strain of blood is interwoven with the history of those turbulent days when gentlemen fought at the drop of a when gentlemen fought at the drop of a hat, and a slight movement of the pistol finger was the answer to all insult or in-singular movement.

The Alstons were gallant men of gentle blood and usually large fortunes. They were free livers and reckless fighters, and frequently became involved in difficultrequently became involved in difficul-ties and drained their estate with costs and forfeitures. Probably the best known of them, Col. Ben Alston, had several affairs of honor, and wounded his antag-onist every time be went to the field. He was an inperious, passionate man, and as cool under fire as he would be in his drawing-room. His most notable duel was with Hayne, whom he wounded in the knee. On one occasion he was visiting in Augusta, when a gentleman in the knee. On one occasion he was visiting in Augusta, when a gentleman, mistaking him for an acquaintance, tapped him across the shoulders with a riding whip. Alston wheeled as quick as lightening. The gentleman apologized in the most ample terms. Alston took the whip from his hands, lashed him across the back, and then said: "Now sir your apology is accorded."

months, and, while engaged in this dalli-ance, formed an attachment for a young Spanish boy, amed Pelat. This boy was friendless and poor and Alston adopted him, taking him with him when he left Nashville. It appears that there was some feeling between Pelat and Gideon Alston; at any rate they left the house at night and went into the yard for the purpose of "practicing with yard for the purpose of "practicing with their pistols." Gideon was then a college boy having just turned sophomore in the State University. In a few moments after he left the house with Pelat he was found in the yard, with a pistol bullet through his brain. Pelat said and this is all that was over known of

And now comes one of the most re markable tragedies in the history of this section so full of tragedies. There was living in Florida, then a primitive regic ity, gentleness and courage. He was almost idolized by the people of that State for his gallant services in the fierce colony from destruction by the Seminoles and their allies. A story is told of him that will illustrate his character and at the same time show how dericate was the sense of personal honor at that time. General Reed was a political opponent of Govenor Call's son and at the same time his personal friend. Political feeling ran very high, and on election day a Mr. White made some reflections upon the integrity of Governor Call. Reed at once chalwere both desperately wounded, and be-haved with great gallantry, fighting I helieve, with bowie knives, their left, hands being strapped together. Some time afterward Reed became involved in difficulty with the Alstons. I give the story as it was given me by Colonel R. A. Alston himself. He said that an article appeared in a newspaper reflecting on Govenor Call. Colonel Augustus Alston, who was the leader of the Call faction, demanded the name of the author. He was furnished with the name of General Reed, who was the lead er of the opposite faction. He at once challenged General Reed, and a meeting was arranged. The weapons selected were "yagers," this deadly weapon being n- I have said, a favorite with the Alstons Colonel Alston was attended by Mr. Kenon, his brother-in-law. At the word "One" Colonel Alston's gun exploded, it niming with deliberation, fired, and Colonel Alston dropped dead in his molded it into bullets and sent them to come and avenge the death of his broth-er. She wrote that he had been murdered, and the Alstons adhered to this be-lief, although the general statement is Andersun

Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

Radical False Pretenses.

In order to show "the true inwardwho now so diligently disturb the public peace by crying "revolution" at the heels

priations, the Democrats resisted the amendments. The bill reached the House on Saturday morning, June 8, and Mr. Garfield immediately moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Brooks, of New York, opposed the motion, on the ground that it would facilitate the passage of the civil appropriation bill with the objectionable amendment known as the enforcement act. In reply to a question by Mr. Eight which Mr. Bingham had to withdraw which Mr. Bingham had to with the withdraw which Mr. Bingham who had to with the withdraw which Mr. Bingham who had the withdraw which Mr. Bingham who had the withdraw who with the withdraw who with the withdraw which Mr. Bingham who with the withdraw which Mr. Bingham who with the withdraw who with

to be a privileged question. And accordingly, when the House met on Monday morning, the Speaker so decided and the report was received. This brought Mr. Kelly to an attitude of indignant elo-

false pretense, characterized by all the features of that offense which the law of Peunsylvania punishes. On Saturday last the minority of the House, in virtue of parliamentary law and the usages of the House, not by the weakness of the Pennshing party of the of parliamentary law and the usages of the House, not by the weakness of the Republican party or of the members of that party, held this bill in their power. 'Take from it one amendment and you may have all the rest without objection on our part,' was said. Take from it one accepts the most fatal project ever brought before Congress and that it was infamous in its character. He had not, however, Take from it one amendment and you may have all the rest without objection on our part,' was said. Take from it one provision and you may have your adjournment and appropriation. There came on this floor a Senator, a member came on this floor a Senator, a member of the conference committee (Cole of the conference committee the conference co came on this floor a Senator, a member of the conference committee, (Cole, of California,) and he gave assurance to gentlemen around me that if the bill could go to a conference committee the Senate would recede from that amendment. It was known that he would be chairman of the conference committee of this House and that he disapproved of this House and that he disapproved of the conference committee of the conference report. Agreed to by 132 to 23. The conference report itself was then agreed to—yeas, 102; nays, 79—a party vote. It only remains to add to these references to history that the same General Garfield moved to suspend the rules and vote immediately on the conference report. Agreed to by 132 to 23. ment. It was known that he would be chairman of the conference committee of this House, and that he disapproved of that amendment and had given open and public assurance that he disapproved of it as heartily as any gentleman on the other side of the House. There had to he according to parliamentary usage, the according to parliamentary usage, the according to parliamentary usage. that amendment and had given open and public assurance that he disapproved of it as heartily as any gentleman on the other side of the House. There had to be, according to parliamentary usage, two Democrats on the conference committee—one from the House and one from the Senate—and there would, therefore, it seemed to me and others, be no possibility of the chiectionable amend. possibility of the objectionable amendment being adhered to; and I and others as radical as I am went not merely with me, but in advance of me, to gentlemen on the other side and said: "The circum-

tances are such as to guarantee the withal of this amendment. You cannot
be deceived.' Nor yet did they yield.
They hesitated and inquired and did not
yield until from the Speaker's chair they
received the assurance that the report of a conference committee was subject to all the dilatory motions that any other matter was subject to. I had gone to them meanwhile and had given them assurance that if they lost position or power I would co-operate with them in regaining their lost power and their lost rights; and I make this motion in redemption of my word. If it brings upon me condem-nation I shall not heed that. "Mr. Garfield said that he would not

speak as to the merits of the proposition before the House, except to say that no one regretted more than he did the fact that the House had been brought to a truly delightful bouquets. They are certainty of the House had been brought to a truly delightful bouquets. Reed using only his just right in firing after the explosion of Aiston's "yager."

At any rate it was very well understood that Willis Alston would seek revenge these latter days almost always settles these latter days almost always settles to the explosion of Aiston's "yager."

At any rate it was very well understood that Willis Alston would seek revenge these latter days almost always settles tracts.

Sirable, and delicate flavored cakes, pastry, ice cream, etc., as Dr. Price's justly celebrated Special Flavoring Extended the fact that the House had been brought to a truly delightful bouquets. They are certainly the most exquisite scents that can be imagined—the odors of dainty buds bill. It was whether the majority had

right, to consider a great appropriation bill the moment that any minority, however large, said no to that proposition. If not, then they were in the midst of a who now so diligently disturb the public peace by crying "revolution" at the heels of a Democratic majority of both horses of Congress, we extract from the New Serving of the session of 1872, when the York World a recitation of the proceedings of the session of 1872, when the York World a recitation of the proceedings of the session of 1872, when the York World a recitation of the proceedings of the session of 1872, when the York World a majority in both houses, Here are the extraordinary scenes which seem on June the 11th, 1872. This was the last day of one of the cast-iron sessions of Grant and Blaine, immediately preceding the second Grant Presidential campaign, the new term beginning on the 4th of March, 1873:

"A sundry civil appropriation bill had been passed by the House of Representatives several weeks previously which had duly reached the Senate, where the fiat added the amendatory provisions authorizing bayonets at the polls in the South and supervisors and deputy marshals upon election day in the North. When this amended bill was returned to the House, which alone can originate appropriations, the Democrats resisted the amendments. The bill reached the House on Saturday morning, June 8, and Mr. Garfield immediately moved that it they was no legislation of any sort possible forevermore until that proposition was abandoned. He regarded it as most unwize and unfortunate that the gentle-free men on the other side of the House had seen fit to say that unless this amended. He regarded it as most unwize and unfortunate that the gentle-free men on the other side of the House had seen fit to say that unless this amended. He regarded it as most unwize and unfortunate that the gentle-free men on the other side of the House had seen fit to say that unless this amendened. He recognized the right of dilatory motions where a minority was being oppressed by any unparliamentary procee parliamentary revolution, out of which there was no legislation of any sort pos-

"An exciting scene ensued, during which Mr. Bingham had to withdraw

it a most dangerous innovation in the regard of honest men and decent people, rightful power and jurisdiction of the State. Still the amendment was so far clipped of its dangerous influence and respect of all people, regardless of power as that these additional supervisors, in the language adopted, should quence, and he said:

"I move to recommit the conference report. I make this motion under a deep sense of responsibility. I am constrained to make this by a proper sense of self-respect. The bill has attained in its present state what, so far as my consciousness is concerned, appears to be a false pretense, characterized by all the

to be a as unconstitutional, dangerous and unconstitutional, d taken and would record himself, as he

one years since the grand discovery of gold was made in California. During that period there has been produced in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River builion to the value of \$1, issippi River builion to the value of \$1, 985,527,930. Of this amount aboat \$1,581,443,603 has consisted of gold and \$405,094,546 of silver. Besides this there has been produced to date in the several Alantic States, something like \$80,000,000, the most of it in North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. If to this be added the entire yield of British Columbia to date \$33,000,000, San Francisco receipts from the Northwest coast of Mexico, \$9,000,000, and the product of the Atlantic States \$30,000,000, we have the above sources, all but 42,000,000 being from mines within the limits, of the United States.

the right, and could insist upon their What Northern Men Say of the South.

This is a pamphlet of some sixty-three pages, containing the proceedings of the convention of Northern residents of the South which assembled at Charlotte on the 15th of January, 1879, at the invitation of Mr. Dumont, of Charlotte, who, in a most admirable and patriotic circular, inaugurated the assembling of these Northern settlers to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," as to the South, her people, her laws and

pamphlet contains also many varied and valuable communications of Northern settlers who were unable to attend the convention at Charlotte. Truly these communications touching the relations, political, social and industrial, from every part of the South, should be of authority amongst good, well-meaning citizens everywhre in the broad Union. Without knowing positively the social relations of these Northern residents, we were not prepared to see a relation of the facts so creditable to our people from all directions. For we knew that owing to the terrible misrule under which many portions of the South have groaned, there was in certain quarters more or less antipathy existing to the live Yankee. That our people should have mastered this desire to inflict the wrongs they were forced to endure, on Northern settiers, is highly accepted.

from no matter where, to express pub-licly as well as privately his opinion upon any subject and of every nature, is nowhere and in no manner restrained. That all laws are well administered and as truly enforced against the wrongdoer as in any part of any State of the Union. That any man who has so conducted himself at his former home as to win the any question of politics or religious faith; and we further find that being a North-

ern man is certainly no disadvantage.
That every citizen recognizes that he is amenable to the law, and that local self-government is as much required and encroachments upon these as much de-plored as in any State North, East or

We find, too, that persons foisted themselves upon the polity of the South, and by their conduct cast discredit upon the

the Union never for a moment pretended to think of denying our uniform or the old cause. The Confederate soldier has always evinced the true soldier instinct in the grasp of those who were his ene-

mies in war.
That considering reputed outrages, these were carefully sifted, it will be found that the complainants for like acts would have suffered at the hands of any people under like provocation.

We find that no man is ostracised fo his opinions or on account of the land of his birth; but, as elsewhere, for his bad acts and dishonest failure to meet his

pects Northern people to have notions on politics and other topics different from is elsewhere done any man who truckles

or toadies for simple gain.

We find that to the people of the other sections of the United States the South is an unknown land so far as relates to libelled for partisan ends, and we present this document in all conscience and honor, to give honest knowledge and cor rect wrong reports.

In a document of this kind we cannot

give detailed figures of products per acre, nor the yield per ton of ores, nor the assay value of minerals, nor the monthly thermal range for each point, nor many other special facts, but we, each of us, invite correspondence and will furnish facts and figures regarding our several

signatures hereto.

VOL. XIV---NO. 40.

trict of Columbia, 2; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Iowa, 2.—Columbia Register. Bill Arp's Sunday Chat.

convention of Northern residents of the South which assembled at Charlotte on the 15th of January, 1879, at the invitation of Mr. Dumont, of Charlotte, who, in a most admirable and patriotic circular, inaugurated the assembling of these Northern settlers to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as to the South, her people, her laws and her resources. The pamphlet also contains the proceedings of a second convention held at Raleigh, on March 1, 1879.

The South, or rather the old residents of the South, can but feel grateful for the manifestation of the high sense of esteem in which they are held by their fellow-citizens from the North, who have come to dwell amongst them. The pamphlet contains also many varied and valuable communications of Northern settlers who were unable to attend the convention at Charlotte. Truly these communications touching the relations, political, social and industrial, from every part of the South, should be of authority amongst good, well-meaning citizens everywhre in the broad Union. Without knowing positively the social relations of these Northern residents, we were not prepared to see a relation of the facts so creditable to our people from all directions. For we knew that owing to the terrible misrule under which many portions of the South have groaned, there was in certain quarters more or less antipathy existing to the live Yankee. That our people should have mastered this desire to inflict the wrongs they were forced to endure, on Northern settiers, is highly creditable no less to the Southers had been added to an end of the second of the se

company or no company. Shes over-stayed her time two days trying to decide what to buy with two dollars and a half. Poor thing! I wish she had a hundred. Id foller her about from store to store all Id foller her about from store to store all the day long. Then she wouldnt buy nothing for herself but a pair of specks, and she'd buy them on the sly, for she dont want it generally understood she has to use them. I woke up one night about midnight and discovered her sitting by the fire with my glasses on, reading Molly Brown. Im revellin now at her delight, when she sees all the improvements that we have made in her long absence, for it seems like she has been off to Europe, or Jeruselem, or the Suez Canal. We've turfed all the terraces with blue grass sod. They run been off to Europe, or Jeruselem, or the Suez Canal. We've turfed all the terraces with blue grass sod. They run round the form of a snake with two crocks in him but which our poetic girls speak of as Mr. Hogarth's line of beauty. We've leveled off another yard for crokay ground; she loves to play sometimes, and it does me good to see her throw the mailet after the ball when it misses the wicket two or three times in misses the wicket two or three times in succession. She's is a comin'. The flowers are waiting for her, and the chickens and colts, and the dogs and cats, and the children and me. We'er all

In 1824, Daguerre commenced experimenting. In 1839, he gave to the world the process of making Daguerreotypes. By patient industry, the art has evolved into the perfect pictures of the present. He who views the fast fading pictures of his ancestors, and compares them with the almost living and lasting photographs of to-day must acknowledge an advancement. If an advancement has been made in photography and other sciences, is it asking too much, simply because it cannot be ocularly demonstrated, that the doubts and uncertainties of Sir Astley Cooper's time be se' aside, and an equal improvement granted in the science equal improvement granted in the science of medicine? Must the ability of the studious and experienced physician be doubted, simply because the negligent and inexperienced fail? But a few years since, the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women were regarded as incurable Now Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure Ladies, if afflicted, and you wish to avoid painful examinations and useless local partial examinations and useless local treatment, and employ a medicine that is scientifically prepared; that is chemically pure, that is regularly graduated in strength, and that will never disappoint you in its action, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

— On Saturday afternoon a young heifer, owned by Mr. Ryan, gave birth to one red calf and thirty-one monstrosi-ties. Mr. Ryan described the monstrosiinvite correspondence and will furnish facts and figures regarding our several localities on application.

To the truth of all this we pled 1 ourselves and stand upon its truth by our selves and stand upon its truth by our signatures hereto.

Here follows the signatures of meming while the others were dead when ing while the others were dead when in the other was an object to the size of large mice. ing, while the others were dead when born. Mr. Ryan is one of our substanbers of the convention, from thirteen original localities, viz.: New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 6; Connecticut, 1; New York, 21; New Jersey, 9; Pennsylvania, 15; Maryland, 3; Dis-

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled f

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash pays.—and—for advertising ordered by Executors. Administ stors and other fiduciaries and herewith apper 1 the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions.————63.09

Estate Notices, three insertions.——2.09

Final Settlements, five insertions.——3.09

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manurity will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are fournished to repsy the postage thereon.

AP We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All corrumnications should be addressed to "Editors intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO.

Anderson, S. C.

A CRUEL FATE.

General Slocum on the Murder of Mrs. Surratt.

distinguished brigade, disvision, corps and grand division commanders of the war recently delivered a lecture in Brooklyn on events of the great struggle, during the course of which he expressed the opinion, always held by the Union, that Mrs. Surratt was a murdered woman. He said:

the opinion, always held by the Union, that Mrs. Surratt was a murdered woman. He said:

I am poing to speak to you one word about the execution of Mrs. Surratt at the close of the war, for I think some good lessons can be learned from the story of her trial and death. I believe any people situated as we were ought to be cautioned against placing implicit confidence in evidence given at a time of high excitement. I could stand here tonight and relate to you fifty incidents that would serve to caution everybody against taking evidence against others when the people were all in a state of intense excitement. There never was a day, there never was an hour, that I did not believe Mrs. Surratt was as innocent a woman as there is in this hall. [Applause.] She was the keeper of a boarding house in Washington. She boarded Wilkes Booth and a half dozen other rebel sympathizers, and she had a son, John H. Surratt. Wilkes Booth was guilty of shooting Mr. Lincoln, and through the excitement of the times her neck was brought to trial in connection with Wilkes Booth, and through the excitement of the times her neck was brought to the latter. Her daughter, a young girl 18 or 19 years of age, on the morning of the execution went to the President's room and begged permission to say few words to him on behalf of her mother, and a United States Senator from our own State, who acted as door tender, repulsed her saying, "No, no; you cannot go in." Worse than that, meaner than that, the poor girl three or four years afterward married a clerk in the Treasury Department. No charges were made against him, but because this clerk had married the daughter of Mrs. Surratt he was discharged. Let us brag of our achievements, but at the same time let us learn to look our faults and errors squarely in the face and acknowledge them whem we have cause to."

The murder of Mrs. Surratt was the most gruel and cowardly set aver com-

we have cause to."

The murder of Mrs. Surratt was the most cruel and cowardly act ever committed in any civilized country. It is a curious and suggestive fact that all who were responsible for the execution of were responsible for the execution of that innocent woman have felt the unseen hand of the Great Avenger. Stanton Secretary of War, who was, perhaps, the worst of the number, committed suicide in a fit of remorse, although the fact was sought to be concealed. Preston King, the Senator from New York, who repulsed Annie Surratt from the President's door, in like manner ended his own life by deliberately jumping from a ferry boat in the North River, at New York, and drowning himself. Andrew Johnson, who signed the death warrant and despotically suspended the writ of habras corpus that had been granted by the court, was stricken suddenly with death upon his return to the Senate after he had left the Presidency. Judge Advocate Holt, who conducted the prosecution long ago disappeared from public view and whether dead or alive nobody knows and nobody cares. And John A. Bingham, who assisted Holt, was driven from Congress in disgrace as one of the Credit Mobility bythe stakes. Congress in disgrace as one of the Credit Mobilier bribe takers, and sought retuge in Japan, where, we believe he now -Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

WOMEN VOTERS IN KANSAS. - A WOMEN VOTERS IN KANSAS.—A Hoosier sees in Kansas many new and unfamiliar sights, but none more interesting than that of the ladies voting. They have the privilege of voting in all matters pertaining to schools. As far as my observation goes, the ladies here have minds of their own. They neither vote for the "handsomest man" nor the one their husbands tell them to vote for, unless the caudidate is, in their own opinion, the proper one. Their votes can not be bought. They are universally on the side of morality and temperance; hence the workers in the cause are walm advocates of equal suffrago. Election advocates of equal suffrago. Election days pass quietly. If there is any drinking or fighting done, it is not at the polls. Everything is orderly there notwithstanding contrary reports circulated by anti-suffragists in the Eastern States. Candidates keep carriages running for the accommodation of the ladies, but a great many walk up and deposit their votes. As the result, so far, has been very satisfactory, even to the men (the brutes), it will probably be but a short time until equal suferage is granted. The gentlemen show their gallantry and faith in the ability of the ladies by appointing them to office. The appelling pointing them to office. The enrolling clerks of the Legislature are ladies; also a large proportion of the county super-intendents, who, in every instance dis-charge their duties in a manner that gives universal satisfaction. We have in this city among the ladies a physician, a printer and numerous clerks, agents and women carrying on business successfully printer and numerous clerks, agents and women carrying on business successfully in various ways. One of them is a barber, who supports herself and children comfortably. Ladies are not 55 plenty here as in Indiana. Perhaps that is the reason they are so well respected and protected. They are scarce enough to be precious. In proof of which we often see advertisements for wives, by some of the young men who took Greeley's advice some time ago, and now have bandsome farms and homes of their own. I noticed in a paper a few days since the offer of a fine horze to the perown. I noticed in a paper a few days since the offer of a fine house to the person who would assist the advertiser in securing a "good, industrious wife."—Salina letter to Indianapolis Herald.

A Boy's Hard Sunday.—The head of a boy about ten years old might have been seen sticking through a picket fence on Beaubien street Sunday evening as a loud "vanhoo!" singal was given to some one in the house. A lad of "thereabouts" finally sened the door and came out and asked:
"Is that your lim? What was

"Is that you, Jim? What yer

"I didn't see ye down where we was riding on cakes of ice in the ship," re-plied the other.
"I know ye didn't. This has bin the

"Dad sick?"

"No, dad's in Saginaw, but ma'm got some gold in her front teeth yesterday, and she was bound to go to church today if it killed her. I had to run all over and horry things for her and then

over and borry things for her, and then stay home and take keer of sis." "Is it real gold, Jim?" "Is it real gold, Jim?"
"I gue ", so, for she went in the morning, then in the afternoon, then to a lecture, and she's now gittin' ready for the evenin' sermon, an' practicin' on showin' her three front teeth. I'm goin' showin' her three groups grass statis."

- Rowel, the English pedestrian, sailed or home on the 1st, accompanied by his-attendants. As takes back about \$19, 000, the champion belt, a valuable dia-mond ring from a lady admirer, a dia-mond scarf pin, a gold watch and chain and other gifts.

to run away as soon as grass starts.

Legislature had just met and Reed had been elected Speaker. He was a young man, of exceptional power and popularity and his life promised to be brilliant and illustrious. He had invited his friends to the ward legislation.

ston!" arose and ran down the table. At these cries the cloak was thrown back and Alston was recognized. Reed rose from his seat, and, whipping a pistol out of his pocket, leveled it at his assailant and fired. The ball struck Alston in his uplifted hand, carrying away two fingers. This did not stop him, but brandishing a bowie-knife, he closed on Reed. Before the men could be parted Reed was cut pretty severely, and Alston, I believe, wounded again. Alston was taken from the room, and for some months nothing more was heard of the matter. One day General Reed was walking down the more was heard of the matter. One day General Reed was walking down the streets of Tallahassee when he was fired upon by Colonel Alston. The contents of one barrel of a shotgun was poured into his shoulder, and as he turned to confront his assailant, the other load went into his heart. He fell and died.

Colonel Alston's friends say that he had given Reed notice that he intended to kill him on sight.

Colonel Alston's friends say that he had given Reed notice that he intended to kill him on sight.

where the state of the control of th

Col. R. A Alston was a remarkable nan. Filled with all the chivalry, fearlessness and hot-headedness of his race, he dreaded, above all other things, meeting an end like his ancestors. It was not fear, for an Alston does not know what fear is. He was as brave a man as ever lived. In the army, as one of Morgan's ieutenant: he was the most reckless and daring of them all. He once actually had a biscuit shot from between his teeth, but with a laugh he continued his breakfast. He said to your correspondent once: "I have a boy who is a hotheaded fellow himself, and I have taken my wife's hand in mine many a time and knelt with her by his bed-side and prayed to God that I might bequeath him a legacy of peace and a quiet death." It was his highest ambition, as he has often said, to break the old tradition that "an Alston must die in his boots." Once again, I was with him when he Once again, I was with him when he was going to the field to meet Col. E. Y. Clarke, of a rival newspaper. The challenge had been issued, and he was just going to take the midnight train. Sudgoing to take the midnight train. Suddenly, he turned to a dark wall, and leaning his head on his hand, prayed aloud that God might spare him the death his people had died, and allow him to live in peace till a quiet death could claim him the record of the spare him the could claim him the record of the spare him the could claim him the record of the spare him the could claim him. He never believed, however, that this would be granted him. It made him gloomy to talk of it but to his friends he would say that he knew his destiny was to "die the Alston death." He even had superstition that a certain man was going to kill him. There had

man was going to kill him. There had never been any tremble between them, but Alston always, said, "That man is my fate." The man was his friend, and never became anything else. Despite these gloomy thoughts, Alston was a devout believer in the code. After he had islead the above. devout believer in the code. After he had joined the church he still adhered to his belief. "It is a peacemaker," he said. In South Carolina, where the code stood above the State law, there never was so quiet and decorous a community. In Charleston county there was not a murder in sighteen years and the not a murder in eighteen years, and the nearly twenty-five years do not show the use of the word "liar" or "scoundrel" or any similar epithets a single time. There were no streets fights or rows, and no assassinations. A high code of honor was established, and it made even cowards brave men. He used to tell of a Carolina Judge (Mr. Pettigrew), who, having two men before him for trying to fight a duel, said: "Gentlemen, it will take me an hour to write out these warrants. In the meantime there is a rants. In the meantime there is a steamer at my wharf that can take you

for his brother's death as the family for generations had made one of all their quarrels. The first meeting between Alston and Reed was dramatic. The Legislature had just met and Reed had been elected Speaker. He was a young man, of exceptional power and popularity with horror from such test. His whole with his life was revershadowed by the memory life was overshadowed by the memory of his ancestors and their bloody ends. illustrious. He had invited his friends to the usual legislative supper, and the banquet was in progress, everything going merrily and well. Suddenly a tall figure, muffled in a swinging cloak and with a slouch hat drawn down over the with a slouch hat drawn down over the banquet was in progress, everything going merrily and well. Suddenly a tall into all prominent affairs. While he figure, muffled in a swinging cloak and with a slouch hat drawn down over the face, stalked through the open door. Without a word it made for the head of the table, where General Reed was sitting. Instantly cries of "Alston! Alston!" arose and ran down the table.

At these cries the cloak was thrown back the second in the Charleston Mercury a compared in the Charleston Mercury

challenged the three editors, naming Ta-bor first. The parties went to the field. At the second shot Tabor jumped straight into the air, fell upon his back, shivered and died. McGraw was unhurt, and the HIS LAST MEETING. Alston had been engaged in many presonal enconters, but never had been seriously hurt. It was harder for him to take an insinuation of insult than for

with him, and escaped the whole difficulty with only one finger shot away. This feud was dramatized under the title of "The Watch," and sold largely. Its authors were never discovered, or they would have been killed, as the heroes of their troubles. The manuscript was discovered one morning in the yard of a fearless widow, who published it herself and sold it, making agreat deal of money by it.

Col. Ne. A Alston was a remarkable of the public of the color nel Bob never moved. He stood straight as a statue. After he had shot his fourth shot he turned his face to me and smiled that peculiar smile he has. As he turned he pulled trigger again and his pistol snapped. Then Cox fired again, and I saw a red spot ooze out in Col. Bob's temple. Cox was trying to cock his pistol again when I jumped in and threw him back, catching Col. Bob. He sank in my arms. When I turned, Cox was sitting in a chair spitting blood, with his pistol on a table. He said, 'I am a dead man.' I cut Col. Bob's shirt open." State Treasurer Raynor says that Alston

difficulty. I don't want to kill yo you shouldn't want to kill me." THE ALSTON DESTINY. Alston had a peculiarly winning and handsome face, and a semi-military man-ner. He stood like a statue while shooting, his handsome face set and stern with the old Alston fire blazing from his with the old Alston fire blazing from his eyes, turning his erect figure by military half wheels to present his side always to his shifting enemy. After he had been shot down Mr. Ed. Mercer, who knew of his foreboding about dying with his boots on, said, "He shall not die in his boots, by, God!" and tenderly took them off. "The scene at the death bedside was ffecting in the oversee. was affecting in the extreme. Only the were admitted, a force of police beating were admitted, a force of police beating back the host that surged against the doors. As it was evident that he must die in a few moments, Mrs. Alston asked Govenor Colquitt, who was kneeling by the bedside and who was devotedly at tached to the dying man, to pray. With a Aoice broken with emotion, holding Aslton's hand, the Govenor prayed aloud while every head in the room was bowed and every eye streamed with tears. And thus without a shudder, with hardly a moan, his face peaceful and half smiling he died. In his bed, his wife and friends about him process. about him, prayers going to God with his fleeting soul, and only the ghastly blue-red hole in his temple to tell than

heritage to his son.

the old Alston destiny had overtaken him and that he had left the old Alston

steamer at my wharf that can take you out of my jurisdiction, so that you can complete your work before I could hold you." Col. Alston fought a duel himself strable, and delicate flavored cakes, though he issued and accounted accounts.